

LearnFrenzy

PARTS OF SPEECH

English Grammar में एक Sentence की रचना करने हेतु कम-से-कम दो शब्दों से लेकर कई शब्दों तक का अर्थपूर्ण समागम किया जाता है।

A sentence is a systematic group of words that expresses a complete sense.

English Grammar में विभिन्न प्रकार के शब्दों (Words) के अर्थपूर्ण संयोजन के माध्यम से **Phrase** (वाक्यांश), **Clause** (उपवाक्य) एवं **Sentence** (वाक्य) का निर्माण किया जाता है। किसी **Phrase, Clause** या **Sentence** का निर्माण करने के दौरान प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले शब्दों के विभिन्न प्रकारों को Parts of Speech (शब्द-भेद) कहा जाता है।

शब्दों (Words) के विभिन्न प्रकारों को वाक्य (Sentence) में उनके भिन्न-भिन्न उपयोग के आधार पर अलग-अलग नाम दिया गया है जो कि निम्नानुसार हैं—

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Verb
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Conjunction
- Interjection

उपरोक्तानुसार स्पष्ट है कि Parts of Speech 8 प्रकार के होते हैं।

e.g.

- (a) Adamya cried.
(noun) (verb)
- (b) Adhya smiled.
(noun) (verb)
- (c) Ramesh plays football every day.
(noun) (verb) (noun) (adverb)
- (d) They go to school by bus.
(pro.) (verb) (prep) (noun) (prep) (noun)
- (e) Ramesh and Suresh work together at the workshop so that they may accomplish uphill tasks easily.
(noun) (conj.) (noun) (verb) (adv.) (prep.) (noun) (conj.) (pro.) (verb) (verb) (adj.) (noun) (adv.)
- (f) Hurray! We won the match.
(interjection)(pro.) (verb) (noun)

NOUN

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान इत्यादि के नाम को **Noun** कहते हैं।

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

e.g. Amit, Delhi, Book, Government, Darkness etc.

Uses:

- (a) Ramesh was running in the field while listening to music.
(noun) (noun) (noun)
- (b) Adamya is admired for his honesty.
(noun) (noun)

PRONOUN

Noun के बदले में प्रयोग होने वाले शब्द को **Pronoun** कहते हैं।

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

e.g. he, she, it, they, this, that, these, those etc.

Uses:

- (a) Prashant is diligent because he is used to working till late at night. (pro.)
- (b) These are my books and those are yours.
(pro.) (pro.) (pro.)

ADJECTIVE

Adjective noun या **pronoun** की विशेषता को बताता है।

Adjective noun या **pronoun** को **qualify** करने वाले शब्द होते हैं, जो **noun** या **pronoun** के बारे में अधिक जानकारी देते हैं।

An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun or pronoun. It provides more information about a noun or pronoun.

e.g. brave, coward, diligent, lazy, dark, fair etc.

Uses:

- (a) Manohar is an innocent boy.
(adj.)
- (b) Indian soldiers are brave.
(adj.) (adj.)

VERB

Verb वह शब्द है जो किसी **Action** (क्रिया) अथवा कुछ घटित होने की स्थिति का बोध कराता है।

A verb is a word that shows an action or state of being.

e.g. play, cry, fly, read, walk etc.

Uses :

- (a) My friends play football.
(verb)
- (b) Vultures fly the highest among all birds.
(verb)

ADVERB

Adverb एक ऐसा शब्द है जो **verb, adjective** या दूसरे **adverb** को संशोधित करता है।

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Adverbs are used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

e.g. rudely, quickly, respectfully, very, fast, only, already etc.

Uses :

- (a) He behaves rudely with me.
(adv.)
- (b) Usain runs very fast.
(adv.) (adv.)

PREPOSITION

'Preposition' एक शब्द या शब्दों का समूह होता है जिसका उपयोग किसी वाक्य में **noun** और **pronoun** के संबंधों को अन्य शब्दों के साथ दर्शाने के लिये किया जाता है।

A preposition is a word or group of words used to denote the relationships of nouns and pronouns with other words in a sentence.

e.g. in, at, on, with, from, according to, on account of etc.

Uses :

- (a) The children are playing on the ground.
(prep.)
- (b) Both of them don't drink alcohol on account of their poor health.
(prep.)

CONJUNCTION

दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों, वाक्यांशों, उपवाक्यों या वाक्यों को जोड़ने हेतु प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले शब्द या शब्द समूह **'Conjunction'** कहलाते हैं।

A word or group of words used to join two or more than two words, phrases, clauses or sentences is known as conjunction.

e.g. and, because, either.....or, after, before, no sooner.....than etc.

Uses :

- (a) You can either come with us or stay here alone.
- (b) No sooner does anyone come at the door than my dog begins to bark loudly.

INTERJECTION

'Interjection' एक शब्द या शब्दों का समूह है जिसका उपयोग सशक्त और अचानक उत्पन्न होने वाली भावनाओं जैसे—आश्चर्य, उत्साह, प्रेम, क्रोध, भय, करुणा आदि को व्यक्त करने के लिये किया जाता है।

An interjection is a word or group of words used to express strong and sudden feelings or emotions like—surprise, enthusiasm, love, anger, fear, compassion etc.

e.g. Alas, Hurray, Ouch, Shh, Oh, Oops, Hmm etc.

Uses :

- (a) Hurray! We won the match.
- (b) Ouch! I hurt my hand.

Note: 'Interjections' सामान्यतः Exclamation mark (!) के साथ प्रयुक्त किये जाते हैं।

Note: कभी-कभी कोई शब्द एक से अधिक उपयोग के लिये प्रयुक्त होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में दिये गए वाक्य में उपयोग के आधार पर Part of Speech/Word class का निर्धारण किया जाता है।

Example :

- (a) Since she had no money, she couldn't buy
(conj.)
you a bicycle.
- (b) You haven't talked to me since I met your
father. (conj.)
- (c) It has been raining since three o'clock.
(Prep.)
- (d) She left school three months ago, and we
haven't heard from her since.
(adv.)

Words के उपरोक्त Class के अतिरिक्त **'Determiners'** को भी English Grammar में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया है। सामान्यतः इन्हें **'Adjective'** Class के अंतर्गत ही शामिल किया जाता है। ये ऐसे Words होते हैं जो Sentence में किसी Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर **Noun** को Introduce करते हैं या उन्हें **Modify** करते हैं।

Example :

(a) **These** are my friends.
(determiner)

(b) Adamya doesn't have **many** friends.
(determiner)

कुछ महत्वपूर्ण Determiners निम्नानुसार हैं—

- Articles - a, an, the
- Possessives - my, his, her, your, our, their
- Demonstratives - this, that, these, those, such etc.
- Quantifiers - some, all, many, few, none, one, two, three etc.
- Quantitative determiners - much, most, little, enough, sufficient etc.

EXERCISE

1. Which part of speech describes an action or a state of being?
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Verb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Adverb
2. In the sentence "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog," which word is an adjective?
 - (1) Jumps
 - (2) Fox
 - (3) Lazy
 - (4) Over
3. Identify the noun in the following sentence: "She loves reading books."
 - (1) She
 - (2) Loves
 - (3) Reading
 - (4) Books
4. Which of the following is an adverb?
 - (1) Quickly
 - (2) Beautiful
 - (3) House
 - (4) Run
5. What part of speech is the word "and" in the sentence: "She sings and dances"?
 - (1) Preposition
 - (2) Conjunction
 - (3) Pronoun
 - (4) Adjective
6. Which part of speech modifies a noun or pronoun?
 - (1) Verb
 - (2) Adverb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Conjunction
7. Which part of speech is "it" in the sentence: "It is raining"?
 - (1) Pronoun
 - (2) Adverb
 - (3) Noun
 - (4) Verb
8. In the sentence "He ran quickly," what part of speech is "quickly"?
 - (1) Verb
 - (2) Noun
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Adjective
9. Identify the preposition in this sentence: "The cat is under the table."
 - (1) Cat
 - (2) Is
 - (3) Under
 - (4) Table
10. What part of speech is the word "beautifully" in the sentence: "She sings beautifully"?
 - (1) Noun
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Verb
 - (4) Adverb
11. In the sentence "They are working hard," what part of speech is "they"?
 - (1) Pronoun
 - (2) Noun
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Verb

- 12.** What part of speech is "on" in the sentence "The book is on the table"?
- (1) Adverb (2) Conjunction
(3) Preposition (4) Interjection
- 13.** Which of the following words is an interjection?
- (1) Wow
(2) Because
(3) Quickly
(4) She
- 14.** What part of speech is "because" in the sentence: "She went home because she was tired"?
- (1) Noun
(2) Adverb
(3) Conjunction
(4) Preposition
- 15.** Identify the pronoun in this sentence: "John gave his book to her."
- (1) John
(2) Gave
(3) His
(4) Her
- 16.** Which part of speech is "and" in the sentence: "He reads and writes well"?
- (1) Verb
(2) Conjunction
(3) Adverb
(4) Adjective
- 17.** In the sentence "We will meet at 5 p.m.," which word is a preposition?
- (1) Meet
(2) Will
(3) At
(4) We
- 18.** Which part of speech describes a noun and answers the question "Which one?"
- (1) Noun
(2) Verb
(3) Adjective
(4) Adverb
- 19.** Which of the following is a coordinating conjunction?
- (1) Although
(2) If
(3) But
(4) While
- 20.** In the sentence "She slowly walked to the store," what part of speech is "slowly"?
- (1) Adverb
(2) Verb
(3) Noun
(4) Preposition
- 21.** In the sentence "The boy quickly finished his homework," the word "quickly" is:
- (1) Noun
(2) Adverb
(3) Adjective
(4) Verb
- 22.** Identify the pronoun in the sentence: "They gave their best in the match."
- (1) They
(2) Best
(3) Match
(4) Gave
- 23.** In the sentence "I found the solution quickly," what part of speech is the word "solution"?
- (1) Pronoun
(2) Noun
(3) Adverb
(4) Verb
- 24.** In the sentence "She is the smartest girl in her class," the word "smartest" is:
- (1) Verb
(2) Noun
(3) Adjective
(4) Adverb
- 25.** Which part of speech is the word "because" in the sentence: "I went home because I was tired"?
- (1) Conjunction
(2) Adverb
(3) Pronoun
(4) Preposition

- 26.** In the sentence "He always speaks the truth," the word "always" is:
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adverb
 - (3) Adjective
 - (4) Verb
- 27.** Identify the noun in the sentence: "Happiness is the key to success."
- (1) Key
 - (2) Success
 - (3) Is
 - (4) To
- 28.** What part of speech is the word "under" in the sentence "The book is under the table"?
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Preposition
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Conjunction
- 29.** Which of the following words is a pronoun?
- (1) He
 - (2) Quickly
 - (3) Strong
 - (4) Happiness
- 30.** In the sentence "I usually go to bed early," the word "usually" is:
- (1) Verb
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Pronoun
- 31.** Identify the adjective in the sentence: "The quick brown fox jumped over the fence."
- (1) Quick
 - (2) Jumped
 - (3) Fence
 - (4) Over
- 32.** Which part of speech is the word "until" in the sentence: "Wait here until I return"?
- (1) Conjunction
 - (2) Preposition
 - (3) Noun
 - (4) Adverb
- 33.** In the sentence "She smiled happily," the word "happily" is:
- (1) Adjective
 - (2) Noun
 - (3) Verb
 - (4) Adverb
- 34.** Identify the preposition in the sentence: "The cat is hiding behind the sofa."
- (1) Cat
 - (2) Is
 - (3) Behind
 - (4) Sofa
- 35.** In the sentence "He ran quickly to the store," the word "quickly" is:
- (1) Verb
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Noun
- 36.** Identify the conjunction in the sentence: "She will come if you invite her."
- (1) Will
 - (2) If
 - (3) Her
 - (4) You
- 37.** In the sentence "He has a beautiful car," the word "beautiful" is:
- (1) Adverb
 - (2) Noun
 - (3) Verb
 - (4) Adjective
- 38.** Which of the following is an interjection?
- (1) Oh!
 - (2) Because
 - (3) Strong
 - (4) Quickly
- 39.** Identify the pronoun in the sentence: "John gave his book to her."
- (1) John
 - (2) Book
 - (3) His
 - (4) Gave
- 40.** What part of speech is "under" in the sentence: "The pen is under the chair"?
- (1) Verb
 - (2) Preposition
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Noun

- 41.** Which word is a conjunction in the sentence: "I was tired but happy"?
 (1) I (2) But
 (3) Was (4) Tired
- 42.** In the sentence "He is a good singer," what part of speech is the word "good"?
 (1) Adjective
 (2) Verb
 (3) Adverb
 (4) Noun
- 43.** In the sentence "She quickly finished her work," what part of speech is "quickly"?
 (1) Adjective (2) Noun
 (3) Adverb (4) Verb
- 44.** Identify the noun in the sentence: "The dog is barking loudly."
 (1) Is (2) Loudly
 (3) Barking (4) Dog
- 45.** In the sentence "They went to the park," the word "park" is:
 (1) Noun
 (2) Pronoun
 (3) Verb
 (4) Adjective

Answer Key

1. (2)	2. (3)	3. (4)	4. (1)	5. (2)
6. (3)	7. (1)	8. (3)	9. (3)	10. (4)
11. (1)	12. (3)	13. (1)	14. (3)	15. (4)
16. (2)	17. (3)	18. (3)	19. (3)	20. (1)
21. (2)	22. (1)	23. (2)	24. (3)	25. (1)
26. (2)	27. (2)	28. (2)	29. (1)	30. (3)
31. (1)	32. (1)	33. (4)	34. (3)	35. (3)
36. (2)	37. (4)	38. (1)	39. (3)	40. (2)
41. (2)	42. (1)	43. (3)	44. (4)	45. (1)

EXPLANATION

- A verb expresses an action (e.g., run, jump, play etc.) or a state of being (e.g., is, seems). Nouns represent people, places, or things, while adjectives describe nouns or pronouns, and adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- An adjective is a word that describes nouns or pronouns. In this case, "lazy" describes the noun "dog." The other adjectives in the sentence are "quick" and "brown", describing the noun "fox".
- A noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea. In this sentence, "books" is the noun, while "she" is a pronoun, and "loves" is a verb.
- Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, often indicating how, when, where, or to what extent. "Quickly" modifies a verb, answering "how" an action is performed.
- A conjunction connects words, phrases, or clauses. In this case, "and" joins two verbs, "sings" and "dances."
- An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun by providing more information about it, such as size, color, shape, etc. For example, in "The red car," "red" is the adjective describing the noun "car."
- A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. In this sentence, "it" serves as a subject pronoun, referring to an unspecified subject (the weather or rain).
- An adverb modifies a verb by providing more information about how the action is performed. "Quickly" modifies "ran," telling us how he ran.
- A preposition shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. "Under" indicates the position of the cat in relation to the table.
- "Beautifully" is an adverb that modifies the verb "sings," describing how she sings.
- "They" is a pronoun used as a subject to replace a noun referring to people or things. It stands in for a specific group that has already been mentioned.
- "On" is a preposition that indicates the position or location of the book in relation to the table.
- An interjection expresses sudden emotion or reaction. "Wow" is an interjection expressing surprise or excitement.

14. "Because" is a subordinating conjunction that connects the two clauses, providing a reason for the action in the main clause.
15. "Her" is a pronoun used as the object of the sentence, replacing a noun that would represent a female person.
16. "And" is a coordinating conjunction that connects the two verbs "reads" and "writes."
17. "At" is a preposition indicating the time at which the meeting will occur.
18. An adjective modifies a noun and answers questions like "Which one?", "What kind?", and "How many?".
19. "But" is a coordinating conjunction used to join two contrasting ideas.
20. "Slowly" is an adverb that modifies the verb "walked," describing how she walked.
21. The word "quickly" modifies the verb "finished," telling us how the action was performed. Therefore, it is an adverb.
22. "They" is a pronoun that replaces the noun representing a group of people.
23. "Solution" is a noun because it represents a thing or an idea.
24. "Smartest" describes the noun "girl" and is therefore an adjective.
25. "Because" connects two clauses and provides a reason for the action, making it a conjunction.
26. "Always" modifies the verb "speaks" and tells us how frequently he speaks, making it an adverb.
27. "Success" is a noun, as it represents an abstract idea.
28. "Under" is a preposition because it shows the relationship between "book" and "table."
29. "He" is a pronoun, a word used in place of a noun.
30. "Usually" modifies the verb "go" and tells us how frequently the action occurs.
31. "Quick" is an adjective that describes the noun "fox."
32. "Until" is a subordinating conjunction because it connects two clauses and indicates time.
33. "Happily" modifies the verb "smiled" and describes how the action was performed, making it an adverb.
34. "Behind" is a preposition because it shows the relationship between the cat and the sofa.
35. "Quickly" modifies the verb "ran," telling us how the action was performed, making it an adverb.
36. "If" is a subordinating conjunction that introduces a condition for the action.
37. "Beautiful" describes the noun "car," making it an adjective.
38. "Oh!" is an interjection, expressing emotion.
39. "His" is a possessive pronoun that refers to ownership of the book.
40. "Under" shows the relationship between the pen and the chair, making it a preposition.
41. "But" connects two contrasting adjectives "tired" and "happy," making it a conjunction.
42. "Good" describes the noun "singer," making it an adjective.
43. "Quickly" modifies the verb "finished," indicating how the action was performed.
44. "Dog" is a noun, representing an animal.
45. "Park" is a noun because it refers to a place.